PITTSBURGH COMMERCIAL.

OFFICE, 76 FIFTH STREET.

TERMS OF THE DAILY:

LOCAL NOTICES.

Patent Medicines.

Glass and Putty.

Glassware and Glass

Removal.

Hand-Saw's Guide

Horse-Keeper's Guide

Horse-keeping Supplied

Daily Prayer Meeting.

Ladies' Mantlery

Table Silver Ware

Havana Tobacco.

Clothing Chains

Table Cutlery

Oil Cloth Remnants for Nothing.

Insurance.

Joseph Horne & Co.,

Tea and Dinner Sets

Spring Shawls

If You Want

Hot Air Furnaces

Splendid Stove Goods

Pure White Lead.

Beautiful Children

Fancy Toilet Sets

Fine Seeds.

French Plaques

Spring and Summer Silks

The Centennial

White Goods

Pure Paint.

French China Sets

Dry Goods at Wholesale.

Spring Importations

Parlor Stoves.

SECOND EDITION.

4 O'CLOCK, A. M.

HARRISBURG.

Appropriation Bill Reconsidered.

A NEW FREE RAILROAD BILL.

SYNOPSIS OF ITS PROVISIONS.

Its Unanimous Passage in the House.

LOCAL BILLS PASSED FINALLY.

Special Dispatch to Pittsburgh Press.

HARRISBURG, March 31, 1868.

SENATE.

The appropriation bill recently defeated was reconsidered and will come up for action at an early day.

The Senate agreed to adjourn over [illegible], April 14th.

The bill from the civil code commissioners, revising the system of collecting State, county and township taxes was discussed till the hour of adjournment.

HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES.

Another Free Railroad Law.

Mr. Jenks, of Jefferson, in view of the fact that the Governor had vetoed the free railroad law, read in place a new bill meeting the objections of the Governor and compromising with the Senate. Passed finally by a unanimous vote and sent to the Senate. This bill requires $10,000 capital per mile; $6,000 must be subscribed for every mile, and ten per cent. paid up before commencing operations. It is left optional whether the books shall be kept open till the full amount of capital stock is subscribed; companies are to be subject to the general railroad law of 1849; roads must be commenced within two years after filing of articles and fifty miles completed in five years thereafter. The capital stock may be increased with the consent of the stockholders at the rate of one hundred per cent. of the original capital. Companies may borrow twenty thousand dollars for every mile; branches may be constructed; roads may cross at grade and at the expense of the crossing road, as streets or alleys shall be entered without the consent of the borough or city authorities.

Bills Passed Finally.

The private calendar to-day embraced five hundred bills. The following passed finally: Repealing an act authorizing the election of additional officers and changing the manner of collecting taxes in North Fayette township, Allegheny.

Relative to the House of Refuge of Western Pennsylvania, which imposes the expense of keeping persons there on the county from which they come.

Authorizing the New Castle Hall and Market Company to borrow five thousand dollars.

Incorporating the borough of Crosby, Allegheny county.

Relative to the collection of State taxes in Butler borough, and authorizing the Court of Quarter Sessions to appoint a Street Supervisor in said borough.

Supplement for Pittsburgh, Fort Wayne and Chicago Railroad Company, authorizing the building of connecting branches in Allegheny.

Incorporating Chautauqua and West Virginia Railroad.

Incorporating the Stony Creek Railroad, Somerset county.

Incorporating the Pittsburgh, McKeesport and Brownsville Railroad Company.

Appointing Commissioners.—The Speaker presented the joint resolutions of the Minnesota Legislature favoring the transfer of the Gettysburg National Cemetery to the General Government.

The joint resolution from the Senate to adjourn over the April 14th was postponed for action on Mr. Armstrong, of Lancaster, until the Senate concurs the appropriation bill.

Bills Passed Finally.

Establishing a ferry over the Youghiogany river at Dutton, Fayette township, Allegheny county.

Incorporating a company to erect a turnpike from West Union on the Virginia State line to West Alexandria, Washington county.

Establishing a ferry over the Allegheny from the land of John Romer, Madison township, to the land of Andrew J. Swanker, Washington township, Armstrong county.

Erecting an independent school district out of Cambria and Somerset counties, to be known as Joint Ridge District.

Incorporating the Allegheny grocery and provision company.

Express Service.—The House passed the Senate joint resolutions thanking Congress for impeaching Andrew Johnson and indorsing E. M. Stanton for resisting invasion of his office, by a strict party vote.

IMPEACHMENT!

PROGRESS OF THE TRIAL.

Evidence on Behalf of the People.

THE TENURE OF OFFICE LAW.

President Recognized and Observed It.

Proceedings Conducted in Whispers.

Cross-Examination of Witnesses.

Tilt Between Stanbery and Butler.

THE DECISION OF LAW POINTS.

The Chief Justice Claims the Authority.

The Managers Deny and the Senate Refuses to Confer.

Proceedings of the Secret Session.

Special Dispatch to the Commercial.

WASHINGTON, D. C., March 31, 1868.

Impeachment Trial Resumed.

The trial began in the Senate to-day at twelve o'clock, the House being announced a few moments before. The galleries at the time the managers and Executive came in were less than one-third full of ladies. The proceedings began promptly upon the members being seated and the presentation of documentary evidence continued from the point where it was interrupted by adjournment yesterday.

The Testimony.

The chief clerk of the Senate testified to sending notice of non-concurrence in the removal of Stanton on the Pendleton at Fairfield, the night after action was taken thereon, and that Mr. Johnson was not present. It will be remembered that the statement was made at the time that the President did not learn of the action of the Senate till an hour or two after Grant had turned the office over to Stanton. The testimony of Mr. Jones, an employee of the Senate, who served similar notice on General Thomas, was amusing. It is that it set forth the fact that Thomas was found at a public hall of no special note in the full uniform and shoulder straps of a Major General, but with his face marked.

President's Recognition of the Tenure of Office Act.

The testimony of Chas. Cooper, appointment clerk of the Treasury Department, was limited to attorneys, as it showed a recognition by the President of the validity of the tenure of office law. The point of the evidence was that in the appointments made by the President prior to the passage of that act, the attorneys were authorized to hold his office during the pleasure of the President. Four days after the bill became a law the form of the commission was changed so that in place of the words "during the pleasure of the President," it read "until removed by the act, either executive or control of the Senate."

A Funny Scene.

During Mr. Cooper's examination a funny scene occurred. Senator Patterson, of Tennessee, and Recorder Johnson commenced they could not hear a word the witness was saying. Counsel replied in some remark, which even we could not hear, when Senator Howard on the other side of the Chamber, stated that he could not hear. Then the Chief Justice was seen to be saying something, but how could such be meaning, and for ten minutes the whole business of the court was going on in utter failing in a chamber of the dead. The wonder is that an account of the proceedings reaches the country at all.

The Cross-Examination.

The first witness cross-examined was Tom Van Horn, member of the House from New York, who testified to a conversation at the first attempt of Thomas to get possession of the War Department. The cross-examination was conducted by Mr. Stanbery, and was deemed as pitting but dignified in its character. Every one seemed at a loss to discern a special object in it, nor was a single material fact brought out by the more or less of questions proposed. At last Stanbery became satisfied with his inquiries, when Mr. Van Horn in answer to a pointed question whether he had not agreed at the conversation which took place, remarked that General Thomas did make use of an expression which had not been stated. Mr. Stanbery evidently suggested that the counsel for the President would not be specially interested in hearing it, and attempted to evade calling for further information, but Mr. Butler, comprehending the situation at a glance, asked for an answer, when Van Horn said General Thomas had informed Mr. Stanton, on entering, that he had no desire to have any unpleasantness between them.

The same state of affairs was developed on the cross-examination of Mr. Morrissel, of Pennsylvania, by Mr. Stanbery, upon the general footing of the same interview. Mr. Stanbery, evidently to throw cold water on the idea that Mr. Thomas went over to take possession of the War Department, inquired of Mr. Morrissel in rather a sneering way, if General Thomas was armed. To this Mr. Morrissel replied quickly that he only noticed those the Almighty provided him with. This seemed to satisfy counsel for the present. Then Butler put the finishing touch to their style of cross-examining, by inquiring of the witness whether Thomas was masked.

A Point of Order.

The next witness put on the stand was Mr. Burleigh, of Dakota, who was called to testify to declarations made by Gen. Thomas at the house of Burleigh on the night before the document was made on Stanton for the War Office. At this point Mr. Stanbery objected to the evidence pertaining to conversations of Gen. Thomas, and Mr. Butler went on to state what the managers expected to prove. Just as he was about to state a portion of it distinctly, Mr. Stanbery remarked "We object to that." Mr. Butler replied quickly, "Then you object to a matter you know nothing about," which raised quite a laugh on all sides at Stanbery's expense.

The Chief Justice at once ducked Gen. Butler out of order. To this, Gen. Butler, on the part of the managers, objected, and Senator Drake protested earnestly. This at once opened up debate, which attended the closest attention and crowded for a short time a duty session.

The Decision of Law Points.

The first impression of the large number present when Mr. Chase so promptly decided the first law point which came up, was that the stories in such general circulation about him for the past few days were about to be verified, but a full statement of his position showed that, after all it might only turn on the construction of a rule, by holding that he had the right to decide these law points as they arose unless Senators should call for a vote. The debate which followed around the point of the Chief Justice's right to decide any question, and the arguments of Messrs. Bingham, Butler and Boutwell were remarkable as showing how familiar the managers have made themselves with all precedents in the trial of impeachment, both in that country and England. The heading of the managers towards the Chief Justice was most respectful, but the arguments made against the position he had taken were very strong and pointed. When the vote was about to be taken, Mr. Wilson, of Massachusetts, moved the Senate retire. Very few seemed to think it necessary, but as it would have seemed like cutting off debate on the side of Mr. Chase, Senators reluctantly voted for Wilson's motion. It was not a party vote, Doolittle and Saulsbury both voting against it, Mr. Wade declining to vote and Yates being absent. On the call of the yeas and nays the Senate was equally divided, and Mr. Chief Justice voted in the affirmative, and at 3:15 the Senate retired.

The Secret Session.

The debate in Senate in secret session lasted three hours, and was in some respect of heated character. Mr. Chase defended his position in two speeches. He was opposed by Conkling, Thayer, Howard, Drake, Cameron and Corbett, and upheld by Edmunds, Sherman, Williams, Sumner, Buckalew, Johnson, Bayard, Davis and Henderson, though the latter held he had no right to vote under any circumstances. The vote must directly bearing on the question was on two points made by Mr. Sumner. First, that Chase had no right to vote, and second, he had no right to announce any decisions except those of the Senate. Upon these the vote stood ayes 28; nays 26.

Mr. Ferry finally proposed to amend the rule governing the whole matter so as to make it exactly as reported by the Committee which first drafted the rules to govern the trial and this was passed by 35 to 18. It allows the Chief Justice to decide all questions of law, unless Senators decide, by a vote of the Senate, and also allow the Chief Justice to put questions at once to a vote.

The House managers are inclined to take the action of the House in the matter, and some further action regarding the matter is expected in the Senate.

The President's Witnesses.

The President's counsel have thus far had subpœnas issued for the following witnesses: John McClintic, of New York; Lewis D. Campbell, of Ohio; Bart. Able, of St. Louis; General W. T. Sherman, W. W. Armstrong, Cleveland; General J. B. Steedman; General Rousseau, ex-Portland, Oregon.

Duration of the Trial.

An important incident bearing on the opinion of the President's counsel in regard to the duration of the trial is the following: Mr. Curtis had been retained some time since in a case in a Massachusetts Court for trial on the 10th of April. One of the parties to the suit arrived here a day or two ago, and went to Curtis to inquire if it would not be necessary to employ a lawyer in his place. Curtis said no, for he felt certain the impeachment trial would end so as to allow him to be present in Massachusetts on the 10th of April. This is more definite than anything from the President's side.

By Western Associated Press.

WASHINGTON, March 31, 1868.

SENATE.

After a few petitions were presented, the chair announced the following committees on the part of the House to conduct the impeachment trial: Messrs. Bingham, Boutwell, Wilson, Logan, Butler, Williams, Lawrence, Wilkinson, Julian, Stevens, Thomas, Woodbridge, Ashley, Churchill, Wilson, Van Horn, Ward, Chanler, Taylor, Hubbard, Dawes, Hamilton, Schenck, Ferry, Hill, Kelley, Banks, Hopkins, Hotchkiss, Delano, Moorhead, Mercur, Broomall, Stokes, Higby, Pomeroy, Myers, Trowbridge, Eggleston, Benjamin, Buckland

The Daily Commercial

WEDNESDAY, APRIL 1, 1868.

THE COMMERCIAL is the largest daily paper in the State, and gives daily one-fourth more reading than any other paper in Pittsburgh. It is the only Pittsburgh paper that uses the telegraph liberally, gives full market reports, and all the news of the day.

As proof of the estimate placed on the market reports of the COMMERCIAL, *we will state that they are regularly copied by the New York Economist, Shipping List, Iron Age, and other papers of this character in that and other cities, and that leading English commercial papers and circulars regularly reprint them with credit. There is within forty hundred miles, hardly an Iron Factory, Oil Refinery, or leading manufactory of any kind that is not a subscriber to the* COMMERCIAL, *principally, because its reports are the only full and reliable ones of the Pittsburgh markets.*

THE *Post* asks us to "restate" our "position" on the motion of admitting Mr. VANNOY, the colored applicant, to practice at the Allegheny Bar. We have no hesitation in saying that we think all persons duly qualified and regularly applying should be admitted. We can see no reason why an applicant should be rejected on account of the color of his skin.

THE House of Representatives at Harrisburg yesterday took up and promptly passed the Free Railroad bill of Mr. JAMES, as it was originally introduced by him. It was immediately sent to the Senate. We trust that that body will act as reasonably as the House, whose members are the immediate representatives of the people and reflect their wishes.

THE proceedings in the Court of Impeachment yesterday will be read with interest, more especially from the position taken by Mr. CURTIS, that he could decide what testimony is and is not admissible. This is the first clear proof that he holds that he takes with him into the Senate his judicial functions. If he continues so to hold, the trial may develope some unexpectedly curious features, and become considerably protracted.

CONNECTICUT will vote on Monday next. Within the past week the canvass has become animated, and the Republicans appear to have a growing belief that the result will give them the victory. Last year a Democratic Governor was elected by a majority rising six hundred; the Republicans entered the canvass with the chances against them, and their success would be a victory greater than that won in New Hampshire. The Democrats are making every effort in their power to hold their own, and heavy importations from New York and the free use of naturalization papers, after the manner of Chairman WALLACE in this State, will be among the instrumentalities which the Republicans will encounter. If under these circumstances they succeed, their victory will indeed be great.

NOT many persons, it is to be presumed, fail the informing unconsciously all that Mr. DORSEY DAVIS has done in connection with his contest with Mr. VANNOSTRAND, and the Erie management generally; nevertheless, we do not question that a large majority of intelligent persons, influenced only by considerations of the general welfare, would regret to see him beaten by VANNOSTRAND. The object of the latter is to secure the management of the Erie Road in order to destroy competition, and contrast as far as possible the internal commerce seeking this water by rail. This has not been denied either by him or his friends, and in the West very general alarm is felt in view of the consequences should he succeed. The public and the great railway corporations have a mutual interest, and, so far as we know, there exists in the public mind no other desire than that the capital thus invested may receive a just and even liberal return. Where, however, an attempt is made, by combination, to obtain more, and destroy the competition whereby the public is protected from monopoly, the public at once and necessarily throws on the defensive and compelled to take sides with whoever is in the fight—as in the present case—with objects and aims most in accord with the general welfare. It is this that has given Mr. DORSEY the sympathy which is felt for him in his controversy with VANNOSTRAND, and it is this that will plant in the public mind ideas—to be carried into legislation perhaps—with reference to security in the future against combinations for objects such as Mr. VANNOSTRAND desires to accomplish.

THE FREE RAILROAD BILL AT HARRISBURG.

The voting of the so-called Free Railroad bill by Gov. GRAHAM was as unexpected to its opponents as friends. In the absence of his course as they were communicated to the Legislature, we cannot of course say anything in regard to them, but this much we can say—and all who desire a liberal General Railroad Law will agree with us—that if the objections of the Governor will promote their wishes by leading the Legislature to review its action and make it conform to the wishes of the people, within the limits of the Constitution, the Executive by his prerogative will have once more earned the thanks of all who have at heart the general welfare. In what temper or what degree of willingness to correct its own errors and respond to the popular call for a liberal law, the vote will find the Legislature, we are entirely ignorant. When the Governor tells the Legislature that in passing the bill it has not satisfied the public want or redeemed its sacred pledges, he tells it what it must know in entirely true. What the people ask for, and what was promised them, is a law that will give them without further legislation the privileges which through special legislation the railway companies of the State have always enjoyed, and whereby only they were able to build the roads we have. They asked but what in the past has been found to be safe, necessary and expedient in the construction of roads, shall be embodied in a General Law. But the bill which the Legislature passed, and which Governor GEARY, with better fidelity to the general welfare and his own professions, has vetoed, did not proceed on any such principle. It satisfied no such demand. It does not enact what has been found to be safe, necessary and expedient in the construction of railroads. It does not grant to the people what heretofore has been granted to corporations. It does not facilitate the construction of roads and the development of the State. On the contrary, no railroads could be built under it, without further legislation granting special privileges—and it is impossible to repress the conviction that the action of the majority has proceeded on the idea of seeming to enact a free law and respond to the public demand, while it denied both.

We saw nothing good in the law, except that it was something that might possibly be amended, and that in the meantime parties might go to a certain extent in beating roads. In this view we were inclined to accept it as better than nothing at all. But if the vote will give us a better, we shall scarcely know how to sufficiently thank Gov. GEARY.

And why will not the Republicans in the two Houses of the Legislature, with such aid as the Democrats will give them, liberalize the bill so as to embody what will enable their constituents to build railroads? Will they not trust their constituents? Are they afraid to grant to the people in the future what the great companies have had in the past, and, in fruits, will continue to have? After finding the bill of the committee and other objections set forth by the Governor, let the borrowing clause be made to read double the amount of the capital subscribed, and we confess to see that the Governor and the people, so far from vetoing it, will accept it with many thanks. Or, let the Senate accept the action of the House in passing the bill of Mr. JAMES, and the people will be no less thankful.

MR. DISRAELI AND HIS POLICY

The interest always felt on the accession of a new English Ministry to office in regard to their policy was considerably intensified in the case of Mr. DISRAELI and his colleagues by a kind of uncertainty arising from the character and career of the new Premier. With respect to him are wanting some of the data by which the measures of other eminent English statesmen are almost sure to be fixed in opposite directions. In spite of the large property stake which he possesses in the country, he is regarded by great numbers of the upper classes as an adventurer, and in his past career he has shown how little he is fettered by the fixed ideas and venerable traditions of the conservatives. In his Edinburgh speech made some months ago in defense of the late reform bill he indiscreetly used a word by which he inflicted a severe wound upon the self-respect of his Tory supporters, and also confirmed some of the unpleasant suspicions of which he has long been the object. He spoke of "educating" the Conservatives into the appreciation of required changes. People of a certain class and of a certain age do not relish the idea of going to school, especially if they do not like the teacher. In speaking thus, Mr. DISRAELI evidently forgot the dictum of the poet, "men must be taught as though you taught them not." He put his scholars on their guard. They naturally also feel at present serious apprehension as to the practical results of the next course of instruction to be delivered by the disguised reformer in his character of Premier. Some matters, very sacred in the eyes of many Englishmen, are to be the subject of Parliamentary discussion and action. The Church must not only be touched, but handled. If the disendowment of the Irish church is to be urged—and if this proposition is to be resisted by the Government, how painful to the pious upholder of the existing state of things must be the suspicion of wavering convictions, or of a profane mind in the leading champion of the holy cause! Though Mr. DISRAELI has a christian, and has been for many years a defender of endowments, there is reason to fear that, unlike Mr. GLADSTONE, who is a devout believer, he is without decided religious opinions, and views the whole subject from the standpoint of statesmanship. In his speech in the House of Commons, on the 10th of March, the new Premier gave a statement of his views on the Irish question. He denied that the new policy to be adopted in Ireland has been suggested or prompted by Fenianism. He proposed, as an act of justice to the Catholics, the establishment of a Catholic university, not to be endowed, but to receive a grant of money from the Government.

The most noticeable piece of fencing in the address is the part in which he refers to the Irish church establishment. Indeed, his entire reference to the subject of religious endowments shows that he is prepared to compromise, to make concessions, and to adopt the policy which shall be recommended by the clearly expressed majority of the wisest men, and by the necessity of the times. He admits that the Established Church of Ireland is not in the condition in which he would wish to see it. A church comprehending the whole population of the country in its communion, would be a perfect and complete national church. This, however, is an impossibility in a land of perfect toleration. "Well, then, we must advance to the position of an established church, which is not supported by the whole of the population of the country but by only a portion of it. That would be a great advantage." And then he wants away into generalities on the importance of connecting the principle of religion with the Government. Without religion, Government is a mere matter of police, he says. He also defines that by the term religion he does not wish to designate the form, but there must be a religion at the basis of Government. Then it must be endowed. In reference to the argument that endowments are inconsistent with the spirit of the age, he says that if this is [illegible] in no sense in view at the present time, endowments are opposed by two classes, viz: the philosophers, and the descendants of the nonconformists of three centuries ago. The philosophers are spoken of with great respect for their intelligence, character and influence. Allusion is made to the great results produced by the same class before the French Revolution. But not a word is said in regard to the great numbers of the hereditary non-conformists.

From the spirit and purport of the whole speech, two conclusions seem evident enough. These are that Mr. DISRAELI is not in the least mastered or controlled by any personal convictions, the realization of which is necessary to his peace of mind, and that he intends to pursue his old course of feeling his way, and adapting as his own the measures of his opponents, if they seem expedient and likely to prolong his tenure of power.

Mr. Stevens on the Presidency and Vice Presidency.

Thaddeus Stevens has written a letter to a townsman on the Chicago Convention. The Republicans of Lancaster having by a direct vote indicated their preference for Mr. Colfax for the Vice Presidency, he says:

> "I should deem it your duty as a patriot to support the nominee of the Convention, even if I were not personally attached to him. But, as the choice is in accordance with my own wishes, I shall cheerfully support him. I am glad that the Convention has declared in favor of Mr. Colfax. He has been tried and found faithful. He has been a wise and prudent Speaker, and has won the confidence of the House and the country. If, as I hope, he shall be elected Vice President, he will be a safe and judicious presiding officer of the Senate. He will not be likely to interfere with the duties of the President, or to embarrass the Administration. He will be a safe counsellor in case of the death of the President. He is a man of unblemished character, and will be a fit successor to the Chief Magistrate, if the duty should devolve upon him. I am glad that Pennsylvania has the honor of presenting his name to the Convention, and I hope that the State will give him her unanimous support."

After warmly indorsing Mr. Wade as "a true man," in whose success the country would profit, Mr. Stevens proceeds to speak of the Presidency as follows:

> "As to the candidates for the Presidency, I presume you are aware that I have nothing to say about them. I am entirely without information, and without any wish to obtain it. I have no preference for any one of the candidates. I am willing to support any one who may be nominated by the Convention. I am not aware that any one of them has ever been unfaithful to the country, or to the principles of the party

The Daily Commercial

THE LOCUST CRISIS.

[illegible]

Vineyards and Wine Drinking of Persia.

We are permitted to publish these extracts of a letter from a missionary in Persia to his father in Andover:

* * * If I had any sentimental favorable to the moderate use of wine, when I left America, my observations during the seven years I have resided in this paradise of vine lands, have convinced me that the principal if not all influence in the only organized against the great social evil in question, is that the total disuse of wine drinking, but no total abstinence of the kind.

CHARACTER OF THE WINES ARE ACIDITY OF THE INGREDIENTS.

After the most careful inquiries, I have unable to learn that wine is ever manufactured in this country which is not intoxicating. The various kinds made, differ more or less in their intoxicating powers, but all are fermented, and all contain more or less product the same effect. The simple unfermented juice of the grape is never used as a beverage. The very Persian word for wine, *shiraz*, by its etymology, signifies fermented.

The vineyards of Oroomiah are almost unlimited in extent, and all classes engage in the culture of the grape. The present would consider his as a land one who was not the owner, in part, of at least one vineyard. Probably nine-tenths of all the Christians, who own vineyards, annually manufacture a supply of wine, either for home consumption or for sale.

WINE-DRINKING HABITS OF THE PEOPLE.

The Christians of Persia, whether Nestorians Armenians, or of whatever sect, are a rule, luxurious wine-drinkers, by which I mean, they are accustomed to drink, when the article can be procured. To say that all drink to excess would be widely at variance with the truth. If regarded as a luxury, perhaps moderate drinking even there are too often betrayed in excessive libations, especially on feast days, weddings and other convivial gatherings.

It is quite possible that a traveler passing through the country at some seasons of the year might not see a single case of intoxication, and therefore infer that drunkenness was a rare stranger in the land. But let him pass the village to village, during the months coming between the vintage and the beginning of Lent, when new wine is abundant, and he would find the arch fiend present everywhere into most disgusting forms. Among periods, parties as well as leaders make copious draughts of it, upon their own premises or upon those of their neighbors. This use is the favorite season for betrothals and weddings, and the plentiful supply of wine furnished on these occasions is the principal attraction. So you might suppose, drunkenness in the various grades becomes too common to excite surprise. Priests alongside with the greatest confidence for incapacity of conduct, by stating that they were active the influence of wine. Even this shameful disgrace attaches even to a priest for the inferior forms of intoxication, provided he commits no breach of the peace.

Carnival week, preceding Lent, is especially noted for the amount of wine consumed. The devotees of the fowl now give themselves up to the greatest excesses—midnight orgy, low songs and boisterous quarrels common almost every crowd. Wednesday, or ash, finds numerous drinkers, are drawn almost wholly into this vortex of drunken revelry, fellow missionary tells me that on visiting, the carnival season, last year, a large Chaldean village of 900 or 1000 inhabitants, he found a man that from 200 to 300 were drunk, and at some one was drunk in all but about two houses out of one hundred and thirty.

During the long fast wine is prohibited, because the use in which it is poured are besmeared with grease to prevent rusting. Yet even then a large amount is consumed, for shortly after Easter the supply of domestic article is well nigh exhausted, only in the larger villages and cities.

In the supply of wine drinks. The forms of strong drink resort to are, which, with many, is a favorite beverage—the ardent of the greater strength and more ugly effects. As elsewhere, the love of the wine leads to the use of the stronger, and plainly to wine drinker would refine arrack are offered him. This liquor is manufactured almost every village, great or small, and distilled from the lees of wine or from raisins.

EFFECTS OF THE DRINK.

The effects of the drinking customs of Persia are such as follow the use intoxicating liquors in America. The evils a great and manifold, are only are they such a fell, but fully admitted in the current sentiments of the people, and proclaimed in various proverbs. From the most extensive observance of the prevailing practices, to not, cannot, be the lamentable evils that attend and follow the drinking customs; they maintain, however, that these unhappy consequences arise from the immoderate use of an innocent beverage.

There is scarcely a community to be found where the blighting influence of intemperance are not seen, in families ruined and ruined, properties squandered, estates destroyed, and lives lost. Cases not a few came know to me, in which women of sterling character are reduced to extreme poverty by the habitual intemperance of their husbands. In a prize essay, written last year by one of our native assistants, the opinion was proved that the injuries to the Nestorian race in property, amusement and in fact in many improvements resulting from their habitual wine-drinking, greatly outweigh the extinguishment from Mussulman oppression and carnage. I asked the question of the priest, a man among the best informed Nestorians, the opinion could be correct, and they unanimously expressed the belief that it was.—*Boston Advertiser.*

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JOHN C. HAIGH, JOHN H. MCDOWELL,
JOSEPH P. DAMEL.

BANKERS

N. HOLMES & SONS

BANKERS,

No. 97 MARKET STREET, Pittsburgh.

DEPOSITS RECEIVED IN THE FUND AND CURRENCY.

Collections Made on all the Principal Points in United States and Canada.

STOCKS, BONDS AND OTHER SECURITIES BOUGHT AND SOLD ON COMMISSION.

Particular attention paid to the purchase and sale of UNITED STATES SECURITIES, and

BANKERS AND BROKERS.

Hart, Caughey & Co.,

BANKERS AND BROKERS,

CORNER THIRD AND WOOD STREETS,

PITTSBURGH, PA.

Discount in BANK, GOLD & CO.'S EXCHANGE, COIN, COUPONS, &c.

GOLD AND SILVER BOUGHT AND SOLD ON COMMISSION.

SIGHT DRAFTS ON LONDON

ADMINISTRATOR'S NOTICE.

STAMPS, STAMPS AND STEEL.

JAMES ROWE.

HATS AND CAPS.

1868. SPRING 1868.

ENTIRELY NEW STOCK.

M'CORD & CO

WHOLESALE JOBBERS

IN

Hats, Caps, Straw Goods and Palm Leaf Hats,

No. 131 WOOD ST.,

PITTSBURGH, PA.

WM. M'CORD & CO., respectfully invite the attention of

MERCHANTS

To their NEW AND VERY LARGE STOCK o Mens' and Boys' FUR and WOOL HATS, STRAW and PALM LEAF HATS, and full assortment of CAPS. Also, all the Latest styles for

LADIES' AND MISSES'

HATS, SUNDOWNS, Etc.

Our Stock is BOUGHT FOR CASH by a resident member of the firm in New York, who is *Constantly Shopping to our Hinds*, and we are able in view of our SUPERIOR FACILITIES in buying to SELL AS CHEAP AS EASTERN FIRMS. The Trade will find the MOST DESIRABLE BARGAINS AT OUR HOUSE. Call and examine our Stock before purchasing elsewhere. No TROUBLE to SHOW GOODS.

McCORD & CO.,

No. 131 WOOD STREET.

PITTSBURGH, PA.

OPENING.

118 WOOD STREET.

WILL BE OPENED ON OR ABOUT

APRIL 1st

WITH AN ENTIRE NEW STOCK OF

HATS, CAPS,

AND

Straw Goods,

AT

E. R. WILSON.

WATCHES, JEWELRY, &C.

1868. SPRING 1868.

IMMENSE NEW STOCK

OF

JEWELRY,

AT

OUR NEW BUILDING.

Reineman, Meyran & Siedle

No. 42 FIFTH STREET.

PITTSBURGH, PA.

WM. REINEMAN & SON, in announcing the opening of their NEW STORE, No. 42 FIFTH STREET, desire to gratefully acknowledge the liberal patronage bestowed upon them since, and the public for the continuance of the same to the location to the No. 42 FIFTH STREET, where they will be pleased to see their friends and as many others as may favor them with their patronage.

THE NEW ESTABLISHMENT WILL BE OPENED ON OR ABOUT THE

FIRST OF APRIL,

On a Scale of Increased Splendor.

Determined that the public should lose nothing by the new location, the firm has selected a heavy assortment of the most desirable goods in the market, which, superior in taste which the refined female mind will be filled with AN ENTIRELY NEW STOCK OF

GOLD AND SILVER GOODS

Of Every Description, Also, a Full Line of

DIAMOND JEWELRY,

AMERICAN AND FOREIGN

WATCHES, CLOCKS,

PLATED WARE, &c., &c.

Owing to the GREAT FACILITIES the firm are now in possession of, they will offer their Goods at the *MOST MODERATE* PRICES.

Reineman, Meyran & Siedle,

No. 42 FIFTH STREET,

PITTSBURGH, PA.

NOTICE—Messrs. R. W. & S. will continue to occupy their present premises, No. 80 FIFTH street, (next to Bank Block), until the 1st of April. The public are requested to CALL AND EXAMINE GOODS AND PRICES before purchasing elsewhere.

STEAM TO

Liverpool and Queenstown.

The Inman Line Mail Steamships,

Built Expressly for the Trade.

CITY OF PARIS, CITY OF BALTIMORE,
CITY OF ANTWERP, CITY OF BOSTON,
CITY OF LONDON, CITY OF NEW YORK,
CITY OF WASHINGTON.

Sail from Pier 47, North River, New York EVERY SATURDAY,

And Every Alternate Monday.

Spain and Accommodation, Liverpool.

Fares of First Class Passage, payable in gold,

New York to Liverpool $100
New York to London 105
New York to Paris 130

Return Tickets granted for 6 Months, on and very low rates.

REDUCED RATES.

Passage to Hamburg Steamers, via Halifax,

To Liverpool, $60. To Halifax, $20.

Payable in Gold.

Passengers also forwarded to Havre, Hamburg, Bremen, &c., at moderate rates.

Drafts for any amount issued at low rates, payable on presentation at any of the banks throughout Europe.

WM. BINGHAM, Jr.,

4 FOX STREET, (Chronicle Building), sole agent Pittsburgh, Pittsburgh, Pa.

DR. GREAT

Sovereign Remedy of the Age,

For Diseases of the Kidneys, Bladder and the Urinary Organs,

Dr. SARGENT'S DIURETIC, OR BACKACHE PILLS.

Most Prompt, Safe and Complimented Cures,

Are confident and satisfactory testimonials of the Surprising Virtues of this Great Remedy.

DR. SARGENT'S DIURETIC OR BACKACHE PILLS

Are confident and satisfactory testimonials of the Surprising Virtues of this Great Remedy.

DR. SARGENT'S BACK ACHE PILLS

DR. SARGENT'S BACKACHE PILLS

DR. SARGENT'S BACKACHE PILLS

FOR SALE—PRICE—A second fifty cent box will be given to any one who purchases the First Box. Sold by all Druggists.

JAMES ROWE.

MILLINERY GOODS.

MILLINERY OPENING.

MISS A. M. RICHEY,

WILL OPEN ON

THURSDAY, APRIL 2d,

THE LATEST STYLES IN

BONNETS, HATS,

HANDSOME CAPS AND COIFFURES.

88 ST. CLAIR STREET.

JOS. HORNE & CO.,

HAVE JUST OPENED A FULL LINE OF

WHITE GOODS,

SWISS MULLS,
CAMBRICS, JACONETS,
TAPE CHECKS,
TAPE STRIPES,
VICTORIA LAWNS,
PLAIN BATISTES,
PLAID BATISTES,
BATISTE CHECKS,
AND STRIPES,
FRENCH STRIPES, &c.

ALSO, A COMPLETE ASSORTMENT OF

NOTIONS,

AT

Nos. 77 and 79 Market St.

MARCH 18th.

J. D. BERND,

FIFTH AND MARKET STS., SECOND FLOOR,

OUR NEW SPRING STOCK OF

Straw and Millinery Goods

CONSISTING OF THE

NEWEST NOVELTIES AND STYLES.

Is now open for the inspection of City and Country Buyers.

FURNISHING GOODS.

A PERFECT FITTING GLOVE

MACRUM & CARLISLE,

19 FIFTH STREET,

INVITE ATTENTION TO THEIR

KID GLOVE DEPARTMENT

Which is now complete with every color and shade. They have just opened 1000 BOXES of the celebrated

A. C. C. (Jouvin) Kid,

Imported especially to our order. Hundreds of new customers are looking to their perfection and beauty of fitting. The 4, 6 and 8 Button Gloves, in the above qualities mentioned and furnished up to, and are

REALLY ELEGANT AND DESIRABLE.

The assortment includes

BLACK, WHITE, DARK, COLORS, MEDIUM SHADES AND OPERA OR PEARL COLORS.

SIZES, 5½ TO 8½.

MACRUM & CARLISLE,

19 FIFTH STREET.

FINANCIAL.

TREASURY DEPARTMENT OF PENNSYLVANIA.

HARRISBURG, December 18, 1867.

NOTICE

TO THE

HOLDERS OF THE

LOANS

OF THE

Commonwealth of Pennsylvania.

DUE JULY 1st, 1868.

THE FOLLOWING

LOANS,

DUE JULY 1st, 1868,

WILL BE REDEEMED WITH INTEREST

TO DATE OF PAYMENT ON PRESENTATION AT THE

FARMERS' AND MECHANICS'

NATIONAL BANK,

OF

PHILADELPHIA

VIZ:

LOAN OF MARCH 27, 1820, DUE JULY 1, 1868.

LOAN OF JULY 19, 1820, DUE JULY 1, 1868.

Interest on the above Loans will cease on the 1st OF JULY, 1868.

FRANCIS JORDAN,

SECRETARY OF STATE.

JOHN F. HARTRANFT,

AUDITOR GENERAL.

W. H. KEMBLE,

STATE TREASURER.

PHILOSOPHY OF MARRIAGE.

A New Edition of Lectures, as delivered to the Young Men's Christian Association of Boston, on How to Live and what to Live For, Physiology, Love, Courtship, Marriage, Home, Children, Parentage, Education and Hereditary Descent, Beauty, Expression, Hygiene, Phrenology, Physiognomy, Intermarriage, Perfect Men and Women, Sexual Science, &c., &c., &c. By NELSON SIZER and HENRY S. DRAYTON. Illustrated with 170 Engravings. Price, $2 50. Sent by mail, free of postage, on receipt of price. Address, S. R. WELLS, 389 Broadway, New York.

PRODUCE IN STORE AND ARRIVING.

[illegible]

DRY GOODS.

NEW GOODS

CHINTZES.

CHINTZES.

EVENING SILKS.

SHAWLS.

SHAWLS.

CLOAKING CLOTHS

BATES & BELL,

BATES & BELL.

GREAT REDUCTION

IN

PRINTS,

Brown and Bleached Muslins,

AT THE

Smithfield Street Dry Goods Store

WM. F. KAISER,

end 160 SMITHFIELD STREET.

TOWNSEND & KING

HAVE REMOVED TO

Nos. 79 & 81 Worth St.,

NEW YORK,

Where they have on exhibition a large, varied and attractive assortment of

British and Continental

DRY GOODS,

Worthy of the attention of large Dealers, to which additions will be made through the season and they will, as heretofore, make it to the interest of Buyers to examine their Stock before making their purchases.

They offer a great many Novelties in

British

DRESS GOODS.

A Full Line of

CHAMBRAYS,

Of every color and grade, of all the approved makes;

TURKEY RED CAMBRICS,

Of all widths and qualities; and a full assortment of

WHITE PIQUES,

And, also,

David and John Anderson's

CINCHAMS.

INSURANCE.

MONONGAHELA

INSURANCE COMPANY,

OF PITTSBURGH, INCORPORATED 1856.

AUTHORIZED CAPITAL $500,000
CASH $125,000

Insures against Fire and Marine Losses.

Office: No. 99 WATER STREET.

DIRECTORS:

Wm. A. Caldwell, Jas. A. Hutchison,
John Bissell, Jr., Wm. Phillips,
John A. Brady, Robert Dalzell,
John Atwell, William Means,
Jos. H. Woodwell, R. Walker,
Alexander Speer, John S. Caldwell,
A. M. Kennedy, Jr., Jos. Eichbaum.

WM. A. CALDWELL, President.
JNO. McCREVEY, Vice President.
JAS. H. CLARKE, Secretary.
Capt. F. A. Dohrman, Gen. Agent and Surveyor.

CITIZENS' INSURANCE COM-

PANY OF PITTSBURGH.—Office, corner of Market and Water streets, second floor.

INCORPORATED 1854.

CHARTER PERPETUAL.

CAPITAL $200,000

Insures Steamboats and Cargoes, Insures against loss and damage in the navigation of the Monongahela and Ohio, Lakes and Rivers, and the navigation of the Sea.

DIRECTORS:

Wm. Eagley, John Shimon,
James Park, Jr., James M. Cooper,
W. G. Johnston, Jos. Harmar,
S. F. Jones, J. Caldwell, Jr.,
Jos. Mellon, John H. Ewing,
Joshua Rhodes, Wm. Wilson,
Jos. Fleming, Wm. A. Holgate,
S. E. Siebert.

Capt. J. ATKINSON, General Agent.

PEOPLES' INSURANCE COMPA-

NY OF PITTSBURGH,

Office, northeast corner Wood and Fifth streets, second floor.

Insures against LOSS OR DAMAGE BY FIRE on Dwellings, Stores and other Buildings; Furniture, Merchandise and other Property, and against Inland Risks on Steamboats and Freight at as liberal rates as are consistent with security.

Losses promptly adjusted and paid.

DIRECTORS.

Wm. Phillips, Samuel F. Shriver,
John Wade, Capt. J. L. Rhodes,
Jas. H. Lorentz, Jos. Mattis,
Jas. H. Brown, Jas. D. Verner,
Alex. Laughlin, Robert Bruce,
Capt. James Rowe, Chas. Arbuckle,
JAMES PHILLIPS, President.
JOHN WATT, Vice President.
WM. F. GARDNER, Secretary.
Capt. JAS. GORDON, General Agent.

WESTERN INSURANCE CO.

OF PITTSBURGH.

ALEX. NIMICK, President.
W. F. HERBERT, Secretary.
Chas. Gen. NEELD, General Agent.
Office, No. 98 WATER STREET, Spang, Chalfant & Co.'s warehouse, Pittsburgh, Pa.

Will insure against all kinds of fire and marine risks. Assets and responsibility of the Company well known in the community, and who are desirous of insuring their property, can do so with the full assurance that they have secured a safe and reliable protection in those who desire to be insured.

DIRECTORS:

Alexander Nimick, Hugh Miller, Jr.,
James McAfoos, Andrew Arkley,
Alexander Speer, David M. Long,
Wm. Wallace, John H. McClurg,
Charles J. Clarke, Joseph Kirkpatrick,
Wm. S. Evans, Joseph Kirkpatrick,
Philip Reignel,

WM. F. HERBERT, Secretary.

GROVER & BAKER'S

Elastic Stitch and Lock Stitch

SEWING MACHINES,

With the Latest Improvements,

AT THE NEW AND ELEGANT WAREROOMS OF THE COMPANY,

51 FIFTH STREET.

Also, Needles, Attachments, Machine Silks and Cotton, Linen Thread, Machine Oil, &c., &c., especially supplied to dealers. Application for Agencies solicited. Machines sent to any part of the country on approbation. Correspondence to be addressed to

GROVER & BAKER S. M. CO.,

51 FIFTH ST., Pittsburgh.

W. G. ANDERSON,

FRANKSTOWN ROAD, NEAR THE GREENSBURG TURNPIKE, EAST LIBERTY.

Keeps constantly on hand a large assortment of

CIGARS, of the very best brands,
TOBACCO, SNUFF, &c.

Also, ALL THE LATE PERIODICALS OF THE DAY.

Agent for the PITTSBURGH COMMERCIAL, and principal advertising

DRY GOODS.

LACE CURTAINS.

VENETIAN LACE.
NOTTINGHAM LACE.
WORSTED DAMASK.
GILT CORNICES.

FOR SALE BY

WHITE, ORR & CO.,

26 FIFTH STREET.

1868. DRY GOODS. 1868.

ARBUTHNOT,

SHANNON

& CO.,

WHOLESALE

DRY GOODS,

AND

NOTIONS,

AT

EASTERN PRICES.

SOLE AGENTS FOR

Fullerton and Greenville

Barred Flannels.

BUYERS ARE INVITED TO CALL AND EXAMINE OUR GOODS AND PRICES.

No. 115 Wood Street,

PITTSBURGH.

SPRING STOCK,

AT THE

DRY GOODS

JOBBING HOUSE

OF

DUNCAN & HUGUS

53 and 55 Wood Street.

Brown and Bleached Sheetings,

PRINTS,

TICKINGS,

Cottonades, Cassimeres,

CHECKS,

GINGHAMS,

NOTIONS, &c., &c.

DUNCAN & HUGUS

M'ELROY,

DICKSON,

& CO.,

DRY GOODS

JOBBERS.

NO. 54 WOOD STREET,

PITTSBURGH.

DRUGGISTS.

W. H. BRILL & CO.,

SUCCESSORS TO

PARK & BRILL,

WHOLESALE AND RETAIL DRUGGISTS, have just received a complete stock of everything suitable for Druggists, Physicians and Country Dealers. Prescriptions and Recipes filled with the utmost care. Sole Agents for the Shaker Garden Seeds, of which we have a full assortment; also for J. Schoonmaker & Son's strictly Pure White Lead, Zinc, Colors, Putty, &c., which we can offer to the trade at all seasonal factory prices. No. 77 FEDERAL STREET, Allegheny, corner Fort Wayne and only Southern Western Pennsylvania Depots, ALLEGHENY CITY, PA.

HARRIS & EWING,

WHOLESALE DRUGGISTS,

COR. OF LIBERTY AND WAYNE STS.

PITTSBURGH, PA.

AGENTS FOR J. SCHOONMAKER & SONS'

Strictly Pure White Lead,

ZINC PAINTS,

AND EVERY VARIETY OF

COLORS,

DRY AND GROUND IN OIL.

A general assortment of Goods suitable for Druggists, Physicians and Country Dealers.

W. J. McKNIGHT & BRO.,

DRUGGISTS, Brookville, Pa.,

Dealers in Paints, Oils, Varnishes, Patent Medicines, Dye Stuffs, Stationery, Books, &c., Perfumery, Cigars, &c., &c.

Physicians' Prescriptions carefully Compounded.

THOMAS PALMER ..... JOHN C. DODGE.

WALL PAPER,

NEW AND BEAUTIFUL DESIGNS,

In great variety, for Spring Sales.

Gold Bordered Muslin Shades and Fixtures,

All at GREATLY REDUCED PRICES. Call and examine our Stock. Paper Warehouse, No. 91 WOOD ST., second door below Diamond Alley.

THOMAS PALMER & CO.

LIME,

LIME, LIME.

We are prepared to contract and deliver 5 No. 1 Lime Kilns in any quantity at LOWEST MARKET RATES. Orders may be left at the Kilns, at MANSFIELD COAL AND LIME CO., Office South End Monongahela Bridge

CARPETS.

M'FARLAND & COLLINS,

OFFER AT

WHOLESALE AND RETAIL,

THE BEST PATTERNS

CARPETS,

OIL CLOTHS,

WINDOW SHADES,

Curtains and Cornices,

AT THE LOWEST PRICES.

71 and 73 Fifth St., Second Floor.

MARCH, 1868.

THE VERY LATEST PATTERNS

IMPORTED CARPETS.

THE VERY NEWEST STYLES

DOMESTIC CARPETS,

Are daily arriving and sold soon as received,

PRICES THE VERY LOWEST.

McCALLUM BROS.,

51 FIFTH STREET,

ABOVE WOOD.

JUST IMPORTED,

And especially adapted to this Market.

VELVET CARPETS,

OF MOST ELEGANT DESIGNS. ENGLISH BODY AND TAPESTRY BRUSSELS; INGRAINS AND HEMPS. THE FINEST ASSORTMENT AND THE LOWEST PRICES IN THE CITY.

Common Carpets,

25 CENTS A YARD.

OLIVER M'CLINTOCK & CO.,

23 FIFTH STREET.

GROCERIES, &C.

WM. MILLER,

(LATE MILLER & RICKETSON),

Nos. 221 and 223, corner Liberty and Irwin Streets,

Offers to the Trade at Low Figures,

200 bbls. N. O Molasses;
100 bbls. N. O. Sugar;
200 bags Rio Coffee;
50 bags Laguayra Coffee;
10 bags Old Government Java Coffee;
150 bbls., halves, quarters and kits, No. 1, 2 and 3 Bay and Shore Mackerel;
200 bbls. Syrups and Golden Drips;
50 hhds N. O. Sugar,

ALSO, 100 CASES FINE

COGNAC BRANDY

IN GLASS, PINTS AND QUARTS.

250 Cases and Baskets Moet & Chandon's celebrated

CHAMPAGNE WINES.

NEW LAKE FISH.

1,200 half bbls. Lake Herring;
200 half bbls. White Fish;
900 doz. Brooms.

IN STORE AND FOR SALE BY

JAS. CONNOR,

Wholesale Grocer, No. 353 Liberty street.

BUTTER AND EGGS.

25 BBLS. EGGS;
10 BBLS. BUTTER,

RECEIVED PER EXPRESS THIS DAY,

AND FOR SALE BY

VAN GORDER & SHEPARD,

No 6 LIBERTY STREET.

MEANS & COFFIN,

Wholesale Grocers,

COR. OF WOOD AND WATER STS.,

PITTSBURGH, PA.,

HAVE ALWAYS ON HAND A WELL SELECTED

Stock of Groceries,

Bought exclusively for CASH, and to which we invite the attention of Cash Buyers. apl3-6m

FISH.

1,200 packages Mackerel, Nos. 1, 2 and 3, in bbls., hf. bbls, qr. bbls and kitts.

600 hf. bbls Lake Herring and White Fish.

FOR SALE BY

J. N. DILWORTH & CO.,

WHOLESALE GROCERS,

130 and 132 Second street.

WHITE LEAD.

WHITE LEAD,

RED LEAD,

LITHARGE

AND

ZINC.

DAVIS, CHAMBERS & CO.,

WHITE LEAD WORKS,

MANUFACTURERS OF

WHITE LEAD, RED LEAD, LITHARGE AND ZINC.

Office, 9 SMITHFIELD ST., Monongahela House.

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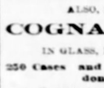

FAIRBANKS'

STANDARD

SCALES,

OF ALL KINDS. ALSO,

Baggage Barrows, Warehouse Trucks, Copying Presses, &c.

FAIRBANKS, MORSE & CO.,

Cor. WOOD and SECOND STREETS, Pittsburgh.

Be careful to buy Only the Genuine. Scales Repaired Promptly.

COAL, COKE AND LIME.

COAL, COKE, LIME,

PITTSBURGH AND CONNELLSVILLE

Gas, Coal and Coke Co

Office and Yard on Marion Avenue, near P., F. W. & C. RR., Allegheny City.

LEWIS LAMB, Gen. Agent.

Particular attention given to shipment of COAL and COKE by Rail.

BREWERS.

JOS. SPENCER..... JAS. M'KAY..... HOBT. LIDDELL.

PHŒNIX STEAM BREWERY.

SPENCER, M'KAY & CO.,

MALSTERS AND BREWERS,

OF ALE, PORTER AND BROWN STOUT,

PITTSBURGH, PA.

ROBERT WATSON, Manager. aug1-1y

GERMAN SOAP.

225 boxes Proctor & Gamble's Mottled German Soap. Also, a full assortment of Colgate & Co.'s Toilet Soaps, Borden's Eagle Brand of Condensed Milk and Extracts of Beef, Monroe's Pineapple Cheese, just received and for sale at the Family Grocery of

LEWIS & McCLURE,

316 Liberty street.

MANUFACTURERS.

IRON WORKS.

AMERICAN IRON WORKS,

JONES & LAUGHLINS,

PITTSBURGH,

MANUFACTURERS OF

AMERICAN AND CLAIM BAR, HOOP,

SHEET AND PLATE IRON.

BRIDGE IRON;
ANGLE AND T IRON;
GUARD IRON;
COAL SCREEN IRON;
T RAILS, 16 and 30 inch to yard;
TRAM RAILS, punched and countersunk;
BOILER, BRIDGE AND TANK RIVETS;
CUT NAILS AND SPIKES;
SHIP AND BOAT SPIKES;
RAILROAD SPIKES;
RAILROAD FISH BARS AND BOLTS;
RAILROAD CAR WHEELS AND AXLES;
STREET CAR WHEELS AND AXLES;
COAL-PIT CAR WHEELS AND AXLES;
PATENT COLD ROLLED SHAFTINGS;
PATENT COLD ROLLED PISTON RODS;
MOWER AND REAPER BARS.

WAREHOUSE AND OFFICE:

120 WATER AND 120 FRONT STS

BRANCH OFFICE:

NOS. 22, 24 AND 26 FRONT STREET,

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MONONGAHELA IRON WORKS.

LEWIS, OLIVER & PHILLIPS

MANUFACTURERS OF

CARRIAGE AND TIRE BOLTS;
THIMBLE SKEINS AND PIPE BOXES;
WAGON AND SKEIN BOLTS;
COACH AND LAG SCREWS;
SQUARE AND HEXAGON NUTS;
CAST AND WROUGHT IRON WASHERS;
MACHINE AND PLOW BOLTS;
WROUGHT IRON HINGES;
TUYERE IRONS;
BRIDGE BOLTS AND CASTINGS;
ROOF AND TRUSS BOLTS;
COAL CAR WHEELS AND AXLES;
BARGE AND COAL CAR BOLTS;
STOVE AND SAW RODS;
R. R. SPLICE BARS AND BOLTS, &c.

A full assortment of standard sizes kept in stock

WORKS:

SOUTH END OF BIRMINGHAM BRIDGE.

WAREHOUSE:

WATER AND MARKET STS., PITTSBURGH.

FORT PITT

Boiler, Still and Tank Works

CARROLL & SNYDER,

MANUFACTURERS OF

TUBULAR DOUBLE-FLUED FIRE-BOX AND CYLINDER

STEAM BOILERS.

CHIMNEYS, OIL STILLS,
BREECHES, OIL TANKS,
FIRE BEDS, AGITATORS,
ASH PANS, SETTLING PANS,
STEAM PIPE, CONDENSERS,
SALT PANS, PRISON DOORS,
IRON BRIDGES, SAGOMETERS,
STEAM BOILERS.

Office and Works: Corner Second, Third, Short and Liberty streets, Pittsburgh, Penna.

Orders sent to the above address will be promptly attended to.

NATIONAL FOUNDRY

AND

PIPE WORKS,

COR. CARROLL AND SMALLMAN STS.,

NINTH WARD, PITTSBURGH, PA.

WILLIAM SMITH,

MANUFACTURER OF

Cast Iron Bowl Pipe,

FOR GAS AND WATER WORKS.

My Pipe are all cast vertically in Pits, in Dry Sand, in TWELVE FEET LENGTHS.

Also, a full assortment of

GENERAL CASTINGS FOR GAS AND WATER WORKS.

I would also call the attention of Superintendents of Gas Works to my make of RETORTS.

PITTSBURGH FOUNDRY.

A. GARRISON. JOHN H. RICKETSON. WM. HOLMES.

A. GARRISON & CO.,

SUCCESSORS TO BOLLMAN, GARRISON & CO.,

Founders and Machinists,

MANUFACTURERS OF

CHILLED ROLLS, all sizes,

Of acknowledged Superior Quality, at the Lowest Current Prices.

For IRON, STEEL, BRASS, COPPER, ZINC, SILVER, GOLD, PAPER and INDIA RUBBER WORK, ALSO,

ROLLING MILL CASTINGS

OF EVERY DESCRIPTION.

Office and Warehouse—209 LIBERTY STREET.

MACHINE CARD CLOTHING.

ESTABLISHED 1840.

E. P. STETSON,

(Successor to Everett Stetson),

MANUFACTURER OF

Machine Card Clothing,

Of Every Description,

FOR COTTON AND WOOLEN MACHINERY,

WALPOLE, MASS.

An extensive reference given if desired.

ORDERS SOLICITED AND PROMPTLY EXECUTED.

ADAMS, M'KEE & CO.,

Pittsburgh Novelty Works,

CORNER OF GRANT AND FIRST STREETS,

MANUFACTURERS OF

FAIRBANK'S PATENT PLATFORM AND COUNTER SCALES.

JANUS FACED PATENT DOOR LOCKS AND LATCHES.

PAINT AND COFFEE MILLS, MALLEABLE IRON, &c.

LYON, SHORB & CO.,

SLIGO IRON WORKS,

WAREHOUSE, NO 131 WATER STREET

PITTSBURGH PA

ENGINES, BOILERS, CASTINGS,

ATLAS WORKS,

Morton St., Ninth Ward, Pittsb'gh.

THOMAS N. MILLER ..... President.

THESE WORKS ARE AMONG THE

LARGEST IN THE WEST.

And are now prepared to furnish ENGINES, of every description, BOILERS, TANKS and STILLS, ROLLING MILL, and HEAVY MACHINERY CASTINGS.

Sheet Iron Work, General Repairing, &c., &c.

LAKE SUPERIOR COPPER

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The Daily Commercial

EUROPE.

BY THE ATLANTIC CABLE.

DEBATE IN ENGLISH PARLIAMENT.

SPEECH OF MR. GLADSTONE.

Parliament.

LONDON, March 31, midnight.—In the House of Lords this evening, Lord Malmesbury disclaimed any intention upon the part of the English Government to interfere in the affairs of Portugal.

In the House of Commons petitions in favor of and against the Irish Church establishment were read.

Mr. Gladstone, after calling for the reading of the acts of Parliament in relation to the Irish Church, moved that the House proceed to consider them. He declared the time had come when the Irish Church should cease to exist as a State establishment. He would add no details of means by which this was to be brought about, because it was not the duty of the opposition to arrange them all. Proprietary rights should be respected. There should no longer be a salaried clergy paid by the State and connected with the Church. A fund for the benefit of Ireland should be created from balances of the incomes of the Church.

Mr. Gladstone proceeded to explain that the liberal party had not dealt with the question, because it had never before been presented to them in a concrete shape, as in the present case. Both parties, he said, were accessories for neglecting the subject, because the public sense had not before been fully aroused in regard to it. He pacified the charge of apostacy which had been made against him. Speaking of measures which should be adopted, he recommended that the churches and parsonages should be left to the clergy, and those who chose to maintain them would indemnify the owners of the advowsons. After further arguments, Mr. Gladstone closed with an appeal to the House to take some definite action.

Lord Stanley replied, opposing a too hasty action in the matter, saying the House should wait until the Commission on the Irish Church should make their report, and concluded by moving the resolution, of which he gave notice last Friday, that the subject be left over for the consideration of the next Parliament.

Mr. Gladstone, the member for Stamford, moved a resolution that the principle of re-establishing the Irish Church be settled now, and the details be left to the next Parliament. The debate was adjourned.

A bill establishing forging in the army has passed the House of Commons.

France.

PARIS, March 31.—Admiral Farragut gives a grand ball on board the Franklin to-day. The United States fleet will sail Easterly at the close of the week.

Change in French Legation.

PARIS, March 31.—Marquis DeMassol, of the French legation at Washington, will be succeeded by Count Turenne.

London Money Market.

LONDON, Evening, March 31.—Consols opened at 94¼ and remain unchanged.

United States Bonds at Frankfort.

FRANKFORT, Evening, March 31.—United States 5-20s, 79¼.

Liverpool Markets.

LIVERPOOL, Evening, March 31.—Cotton opened quiet; uplands, 12d; Orleans, 12¼d; sales of 10,000 bales; speculation and export 2,000 bales. Breadstuffs quiet and steady. Corn, 30s 6d. Provisions unchanged.

Antwerp Petroleum Market.

ANTWERP, March 31, evening.—Petroleum firm at 60f.

ANNAPOLIS, MD.

Appointment of the Legislature—Influence of an Appropriation Bill.

Special Dispatch to the Commercial.

ANNAPOLIS, Md., March 31, 1868.

The Maryland Legislature adjourned sine die to-day. After the adjournment it was determined that the bill appropriating $500,000 for the militia had the enacting clause omitted, which defeats the bill. Parties who furnished uniforms and guns are much worried and want Governor Swann to call an extra session.

BALTIMORE.

Montgomery Blair and other Democrats Conferring.

Special Dispatch to the Commercial.

BALTIMORE, March 31, 1868.

Montgomery Blair and H. McCullough of the House of Representatives, Governor Oden Bowie, ex-Senator Pratt and other prominent Democrats are in consultation to-day in this city.

NEWS SUMMARY.

BY TELEGRAPH.

The corpse known as Pinkerton counterfeit plate weighs and measures a dollar of not counted.

Rev. Leary C. Pattee, son of the former Bishop of Pennsylvania, has been appointed Lector of Grace church, New York, and a letter sent for that purpose.

Governor Seymour denies that he ever had any secret correspondence with Rebel Commissioners in Canada during the war.

A Montreal special says Garibaldi and his arms and substance all over the country have created a wonderful excitement in the Irish part of Montreal, and the Government claims to have news of a Fenian organization at Quebec and Three Rivers, and more is still to be the purpose of greeting the contingent till Joseph Parliament.

Gen. Sheridan left Leavenworth on Monday for Omaha to join the Peace Commissioners now on their way to Fort Laramie.

An Omaha dispatch says: The line through Indiana from Cheyenne since last Tuesday arrived this morning. Several hundred passengers were snowed in near Hillsdale, twenty miles east of Cheyenne, for several days. Some ten or ten hundred feet had been swept over the road. The passengers suffered for want of food. The first train from the east since Saturday left Omaha since the blockade.

A woman named Mary McNally, residing at 59 Cherokee street, Cincinnati, committed suicide yesterday morning by jumping into a cistern. She left twelve children.

At Urbana, Ohio, Monday night, burglars entered the store of Cordell & Hough, and carried off about $1,000 worth of goods.

Wm. Dawson was arrested at York, Pennsylvania, yesterday, for the murder of the Barley girl and imprisoned in the York jail.

Navigation opened on the Delaware and Hudson canal, Sunday.

By the breaking of a chain connected with the hoisting machinery at the Diamond Coal Mines, in Scranton, Pa., yesterday, a platform containing seventeen men was precipitated to the bottom of the shaft, one hundred and eighty-five feet. Eleven were instantly killed, one has since died, and two more, it is thought, cannot live. Their names, names widows and children are unknown.

The Massachusetts Senate yesterday failed to pass the bill abolishing the State Constabulary over the Governor's veto.

The New England Methodist Conference, in its session yesterday, unanimously adopted a report in favor of prohibiting the use of liquors.

The St. Louis *Democrat* of yesterday has a special from Little Rock, Arkansas, signed by Thomas W. Brown, President of the Reconstruction Convention, stating that advices from the entire State give the constitution 1,000 majority.

A merchant of Greenfield, Ind., named J. J. Gilder, was robbed on Sunday of $3,000 in bills, or notes, by two men who had lured him into a saloon on a ruse to get a receipt from him, which was found on the floor.

General S. S. Burnside has been in Indianapolis for some days, leaving after the legislature of that State had refused him the U. S. Senatorship.

Senator Yates, of Illinois.

The fact that Senator Yates, of Illinois, has at present interests for a long time has been a matter of appearing regularly on the list in the United States Senate, is generally known, for which reason many of his constituents have come to infer that he resigned.

Gov. Palmer denies that he has ever had any correspondence with Rebel Commissioners in Canada.

A Montreal special says: Garibaldi and his arms and substance all over the country have created a wonderful excitement in the Irish part of Montreal, and the Government claims to have news of a Fenian organization at Quebec and Three Rivers, and more is still to be the purpose of greeting the contingent till Joseph Parliament.

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CITY MATTERS.

COAL MINERS' RIOT

A Desperate and Bloody Affray.

PARTICULARS OF THE OUTRAGE.

Testimony Before the Coroner's Jury.

We gave a brief account in yesterday's issue of a terrible riot which occurred on Monday at the Coal Works of John G. Neal & Son, located on the Monongahela River, four miles above McKeesport, resulting in the death of one of the rioters and the wounding of others. We received to a special dispatch on the subject. The reporter yesterday visited the scene of the riot, which is located near Coal Valley Postoffice, on Pine Run, in Jefferson township, and gathered the following particulars of the affair.

PARTICULARS OF THE RIOT.

It appears that some time since the coal miners along the Monongahela valley made a "strike" for more wages, and the result was a general suspension of work. The firm of John G. Neal & Son refused to accede to these demands, maintaining that they could not run their works at the rate. One night about a month ago a number of the "strikers" set fire to the block-houses erected by Mr. Neal for his coal works. The fire on the first night failed to burn down the buildings, but on Thursday night set some way succeeded in firing them, and they were burned to the ground. The loss on the block-houses, which, it is said, cost $4,000, will be about $2,000. The miners, who were employed by Mr. Neal, refused to work unless the block-houses were rebuilt, and they were given to understand that they would not be employed if they refused to work. They were also told that they would have to leave the houses which they occupied, as they belonged to the firm, and were wanted for the accommodation of other workmen. They refused to leave the houses, stating that they would not work unless they were compelled to do so by force. Mr. Neal, who was on the ground, then ordered the sheriff to eject the miners from the houses, and the sheriff, with a number of deputies, proceeded to the scene of the riot. The miners, who were armed with clubs, pistols, guns, and other weapons,